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pounds of powder will be used. The shell will contain from 300 to 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine, enough to blow up any vessel afloat if struck right. The muzzle of the gun will protrude for ten feet under water, and the projectile will be carried from 750 to 1,000 feet. The projectile will extend eight feet beyond the muzzle of the gun before firing. We intend to try the gun for the first time at Newport next July, having obtained from Congress an appropriation for making the tests.

"With a few such vessels as the 'Destroyer' will be when equipped with our gun, the armed fleets of the world could be swept out of existence. I believe that this invention will revolutionize naval gunnery throughout the world. One of our shells can be sent right through the netting and into the side of a vessel, where a torpedo could not penetrate. Commodore Folger of the Ordnance Department has written a letter to me, saying that he has prepared a heavy steel netting for a target, upon which our gun can be tested. Later we shall buy an old hulk and blow it up with one of our percussion shells, to show the efficacy of the new gun.

"I think that if the test proves satisfactory the government will arm some of the naval vessels with it. For the price that one of our big new ships would cost we could build and arm five of the smaller ships, which would be able to sink the best navy afloat. If the nations should arm their navies with these guns, it would so enhance their destructive power that the powers would not dare to go to war with each other. Since ships have been armed with the Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns, there has not been a naval battle. In a sea fight these guns would cause terrible havoc. Vessels of the 'Destroyer' type are to be heavily armored, so that they can approach any vessel without being injured. These vessels will be only a foot out of the water, and that part will be armored, so very little will be exposed to an enemy's guns. One of these vessels, made to steam at great speed, can be made very effective."

Mr. Bushnell was associated with Ericsson in the construction of the "Monitor."

HEALTH MATTERS.

African Arrow Poison.

THE poisons used by the natives of Africa to render fatal the wounds made with their arrows, as described by Mr. Stanley in his recent work on Africa, are, when fresh, of most extraordinary power. Faintness, palpitation of the heart, nausea, pallor, and beads of perspiration break out over the body with extraordinary promptness, and death ensues. One man is said to have died within one minute from a mere pin-hole puncture in the right arm and right breast; another man died within an hour and a quarter after being shot; a woman died during the time that she was carried a distance of a hundred paces; others died in varying spaces of time up to a hundred hours. The activity of the poison seemed to depend on its freshness. The treatment adopted, as we learn from the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, was to administer an emetic, to suck the wound, syringe it, and inject a strong solution of carbonate of ammonia. This carbonate-of-ammonia injection seems to have proved a wonderful antidote, if it could be administered promptly enough. One of the poisons with which the weapons are smeared is a dark substance like pitch. According to the native women, it is prepared from a local species of arum. Its smell when fresh recalls the old blister plaster. It is strong enough to kill elephants. This poison is not permitted to be prepared in the village. It is manufactured and smeared on the arrows in the bush. These results of the African arrow poison are quite remarkable; but it would be interesting to know if they owe any thing to fear and its effects, or if similar results can be obtained by inoculating the lower animals.

Inoculation of Dog Serum as a Remedy for Tuberculosis.

In a series of communications made in the course of the last two years to the Société de Biologie, MM. Héricourt and Richet have given the results obtained by the injection of the blood of an animal refractory to tuberculosis, such as the dog, into the economy of one susceptible to the onslaughts of the bacillus. They have demonstrated experimentally, according to the *Lancet*, that such a proceeding exerts a retarding influence on the evolution

of tuberculosis artificially communicated, without, however, stopping it altogether. With a view of intensifying these partially protective properties of canine blood, they inoculated the dog with a large dose of very active tuberculous matter, and one month later (the animal having lost flesh, and exhibiting manifest signs of ill health) injected into the peritoneal cavity of three rabbits seventy cubic centimetres of the dog's blood. A week later these rabbits were, with three other test-rabbits, inoculated with strong tuberculous virus, with the result that in twenty-five days two of the latter had succumbed, the rest surviving. Their ultimate fate is not recorded. Encouraged by these results, MM. Héricourt and Richet have extended the application of their method to tuberculous human beings, employing the serum only, and selecting the interscapular region as the seat of inoculation. M. Richet reports (*Société de Biologie*, Jan. 24) that four phthisical men have, since the early part of December, 1890, been subjected to this novel treatment. The results obtained seem to warrant the assumption that the introduction of the serum of dog's blood into the human economy counteracts, to some extent at least, the noxious influence of Koch's bacillus.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*** Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith.*

The editor will be glad to publish any queries consonant with the character of the journal.

On request, twenty copies of the number containing his communication will be furnished free to any correspondent.

Can One see the Blood-Corpuscles in his own Eyes?

To some this may seem an idle question,—an absurdity; but when we remember that the sensitive layer of the retina is on the back side, and that there are blood-vessels in front of it, it may not seem so improbable. Nevertheless, the ease with which it may really be done is quite surprising.

If the eyes are turned toward a dimly lighted blank space, and adjusted to see distant objects, or as when we "gaze on vacancy," there will appear fitting across the illuminated area small bright spots. They will seem to flash into vision, pass over a few degrees, usually in a curved path, then suddenly disappear. The circumstances found favorable for observing this phenomenon are to look toward the sky or a snowy surface on a cloudy day, or on a brighter day with the eyes nearly closed. Seldom more than a dozen of these luminous points may be seen at once, and usually not more than two or three distinctly.

They may be easily distinguished from the tear-drops trickling over the front of the eye, which are often visible at nearly the same time, by their being of uniform size, and moving rapidly in different directions; while the tears are of variable size, like rain-drops on a window-pane, and move slowly downward, or by the motion of the eyelids upward.

They are not to be confounded with *muscæ volitantes*, which are of variable shape, size, and color, and, besides, slow of motion, and not so quickly disappearing.

That these minute bodies are really red corpuscles floating through the retinal capillaries, is indicated by the following facts:—

1. They move in definite paths. Having noted one, another will be seen to pass exactly the same path in from half a second to two seconds.
2. They always move in the same direction in the same path, never back and forth.
3. They are of uniform size, and appear to be of a yellowish color.
4. By comparing them with objects of known size at known distances, they have been approximately estimated to correspond in size to red corpuscles. Accurate measurements seem impracticable from the nature of the case.

The reason that they are visible while the capillaries in which they float are not, is easily explained by the familiar principle that we become insensible to that which is constantly present, and are specially impressed by that which is transient or novel. The familiar experiment of Purkinje shows us that the capillaries may become visible when light comes from a novel direction, so